5
364
G/C

STATE DOCUMENTS

Checkmate

Volume 5, Number 6 May-June, 1977

Great Falls CAT Funded; Board Sets 1978 Budget

The Board of Crime Control awarded subgrants amounting to $185,983.85 during its May 26-27 meeting. At the June 23-24 meeting, subgrants awarded came to $349,291.67 with the funding of the Great Falls/Cascade County Crime Attack Team for its second year and of a grant for the development of a shelter care program for youth, which is the culmination of a two-year effort by the MBCC, the Youth Development Bureau, and the Governor's office from which legislation was developed enabling the state to support shelter services utilized by youth courts. The money was distributed in the following categories:

	MAY	JUNE
Equipment	$12,268.62	$ 3,181.48
Courts	3,238.77	639.03
Local Jails	3,328.86	2,814.83
Communications	11,975.91	273.60
Replacement Manpower	2,273.59	1,994.71
Post-Graduate Employment	5,760.13	
In & Out-of-State Training	4,473.94	3,668.66
Consolidation/Special Impact	1,235.60	
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment	27,525.63	
Juvenile Probation	4,118.22	
Juvenile Receiving Center	15,210.00	
Diversion of Status Offenders	20,639.58	
Statewide CJIS Information Services	73,935.00	
Post Secondary/Inmates		9,900.00
Target Crime Areas		196,725.45
Special Research Project		3,000.00
Shelter Care		125,941.00
Consolidation		1,152.91

CAT Coordinator Bob Hoover said one aim is to target on "confrontation crimes," as a survey showed the public is concerned about safety while walking the streets, armed robberies, and other situations in which they fear confrontation with strangers. Another goal of the CAT unit is that all criminal cases be disposed within 56 days from arraignment to trial, which district Judge William Coder called "a remarkable departure from the usual — judges usually want to set their own calendars." No cases would be allowed to be repeatedly continued. It is intended that civil cases can be included in this system later on.

Hoover's team also intends to "clean up" the current juvenile justice system by having the probation officer focus on juvenile criminal offenses and a juvenile center focus on status offenses, which are social problems, he said, and should be dealt with by community services.

In June, the Board expressed its disapproval of the closing of LEAA's 10 regional offices. "The original idea (of the Omnibus Act and LEAA) was to get the program close to the people," said Warden Roger Crist. "This move seems contradictory." It is not known how the SPA in each state will be affected. State Rep. Bill Maxon said the closing of the regional offices is not part of the reorganization of LEAA being worked out in Washington.

(Continued on Page 3)

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Published at
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Delinquency Prevention Task Force Hears Piliavin, Stratford

By and large, employment programs for delinquents have not accomplished much, according to Dr. Irving Piliavin, Dean of Social Work, University of Wisconsin (Madison). Piliavin, an expert on the effectiveness of youth employment programs, discussed the problems and successes of various employment programs with the Delinquency Prevention Task Force of the Youth Justice Council on May 5 and 6.

We want these programs to accomplish two things, he said. First, they should reduce the tendency for crime either immediately or in the long run. Second, they should also supply the kids with skills they can use when they are not involved in crime.

The first aim is based on the assumption that delinquents do not differ much from the rest of us but are much the same, with similar values. Piliavin said we also assume they engage in crime because their "pay-offs" minus the cost of crime (fine, jail) result in a net benefit and that the rewards for being straight are not enough.

On the other side of the coin, job programs can teach skills that can make life rewarding. To hold a job, a kid must be straight. A job can pay enough so he does not need to steal.

Job programs offer both an immediate reward (pay) and a future reward (promise of advancement). They teach an individual discipline for work and for tolerating authority.

In addition, job programs convey to employers that a kid who participated is a person who can be trusted to work and therefore the kids become acceptable to employers.

Yet several problems arise. Work programs have not made rewards from work conditional on cessation of crime — delinquent behavior is still tolerated. When work programs end, kids increase criminal activities in order to maintain the standard of living they became accustomed to while making money legitimately. They must be prepared to stay in the labor force.

Since kids tend not to think in terms of the future, but mostly in the present, promise of a long-range benefit has little meaning for them.

Supported work programs start kids out at market entry-level wages, and during the 15 to 18 months they are in, they are subjected to gradually increased amounts of stress — more and more is expected of them (attendance, productivity) but their wages rise accordingly. This is aimed at preparing them for the job market. This type of program, Piliavin said, seems to be having more success than other types. However, these programs do not reflect the whole spectrum of people who need help because of the way those people are selected; i.e., troublemakers are excluded.

Start-up costs are generally very high for these programs. When skilled labor is involved, the cost is greater still because of closer supervision and sophisticated equipment needed. Low-skill projects, while less expensive to run, are less desirable, provide less access to the job market, and experience more turnover.

The ideal situation for a work program, Piliavin said, is to produce something there is demand for but not displace anyone who is already in the work force. Sometimes supported work contractors sell services where no opposition exists, like painting the houses of people on welfare.

And speaking of welfare, supported work programs can cost $10,000 to $12,000 a year per individual, whereas a person on welfare costs about $9,000 a year.

It was observed by the task force that to train a person for a job and then have the market be unable to provide one is frustrating for both the trainer and trainee and makes the trainee feel like a failure because he cannot get a job.

(Continued on Page 3)

Women Police Will Meet In October

The International Association of Women Police (IAWP) will conduct a training seminar October 17-20, 1977, in Tucson, Arizona.

Topics on the agenda will include child abuse, the management role, crime prevention, stress and the woman officer, women in unusual assignments, development and maintenance of physical fitness, narcotics control, the development of informants, and surveillance techniques.

The IAWP is the only organization of its kind, with membership made up of professional female law enforcement officers. Its purpose is to develop and recommend standards for the service of women police, to secure proper training, to inspire the appointment of qualified women police, to encourage the increased use of women officers in law enforcement, to work for the general improvement of police service, and to promote such services internationally. The organization has been active since 1915.

IAWP is divided into nine regions, and regional and state training seminars are also conducted throughout the country during the year.

The cost of the October seminar is $50. Those who plan to participate must pre-register by September 27, 1977, by contacting Officer Cindy Sweets, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, Arizona 85702.

While this conference is designed primarily for female law enforcement officers, male officers are welcome to attend.

PILIAVIN, STRATFORD . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

Piliavin replied that perhaps a person's training need not jibe with the market at that exact time but maybe, the person having been trained, it could jibe later.

On May 25 and 26, Dr. Will Stratford of Missoula spoke to the task force about the idioloical factors of delinquency — the anti-social personality and the anti-social behavior pattern.

Stratford is a practicing child psychiatrist in Missoula and works on a part-time basis at the State Prison with the therapeutic community program.

The anti-social personality shows no loyalty, is callous, does not learn from punishment, and rationalizes his behavior. These problems are well engrained. Other traits include superficial charm, good intelligence, lack of remorse or shame, self-love and no "other-love," and an impersonal sex life, if any. He is not neurotic or psychotic.

Theory has evolved from failure in socialization and early deprivation as the cause to lack of touching or human contact to lack of any tie at all, not only lack of the mother tie.

As far as parental deprivation is concerned, it depends on the quality of the parents' relationship with each other. Anti-social behavior is more prevalent in a kid if the parents' relationship was bad. The cessation of marriage per se does not necessarily cause anti-social behavior but parental rejection, physical and/emotional, can.

Discipline, whether adequate or strict, mitigates anti-social behavior, Stratford said, while lenience leads to its increase. The key is consistency, whatever the case.

A sociopathic or alcoholic father is a very strong predictor of later anti-social personality regardless of whether the kid was reared with the father in the house. This suggests a genetic factor, Stratford said.

A study he cited showed the highest rate of anti-social behavior was found when the kid who had a biological father who was a criminal was placed in a foster home with a criminal foster father. The next highest rate was found when the kid's biological father was criminal and he was placed in a foster home with a non-criminal foster father. But when a kid with a non-criminal biological father was placed in a foster home with a criminal foster father, it seemed to have no effect on him.

Psychophysiologically, both anti-social personalities and their parents show "more EEG" (brain wave activity) than normal. Galvanic skin response (GSR) studies of people with anti-social personalities show they react with less anxiety, show no normal fear, and recover faster from any upset. Hysteria and drug and alcohol abuse are more prevalent in these people than in the general population. A high percent have marital, employment, school, money, etc., problems. One-third have somatic complaints; up to 45% have neurotic complaints.

According to Stratford, these people do not experience the conflicts that would cause anxiety in a normal person.

Boys before age 12 have a greater chance for improvement of anti-social personalities, whereas after 12 those patterns seem too well engrained for change, Stratford said.

In the age group five to seven, good predictors of future anti-social problems include theft, aggression toward authority figures, aloofness, hostility, detachment, lack of guilt feelings, and slow pulse. Yet, a child may exhibit any of these behaviors temporarily and not develop an anti-social personality.

As a result of these two sessions with Drs. Piliavin and Stratford, the task force will make recommendations which it will add to those on the subject of schools and submit them to the Youth Justice Council for approval. Eventually they will play an important part in the planning efforts of the Youth Development Bureau and the Board of Crime Control under their joint agreement for funding juvenile justice system programs across the state.

GREAT FALLS CAT, BUDGET . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

The Board approved the distribution of Montana's $1,322,000 block action grant for fiscal year 1978. In broad categories, the money is allocated as follows: Manpower, $215,000; Training, $110,000; Education $25,000; Equipment, $50,000; Facilities, $50,000; Workloads, $10,000; Operating Standards, $365,500; Services, $145,000; Information Systems, $229,500; Part E, $122,000.

There are eight new programs in 1978, including two in Part E. Court Manpower (A-23) will place a systems analyst in the office of court administrator in order to upgrade the judicial information system and improve the case management capabilities of appellate and trial courts. Additional law clerks, legal secretaries, and court reporters may also be provided.

Program A-24, Appellate Defender or Defender Coordinator will establish and staff the position of appellate defender with the aim of improving delivery of services for defense of the indigent accused. Continuous centralized defense planning and training would be provided, thereby bringing about uniformity in the provision of defense services in the state.

(Continued on Page 4)

GREAT FALLS CAT, BUDGET . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

Juvenile Justice Training (B-23) would provide a minimum of 32 hours training for 200 persons working with troubled youth in Montana. A 1976 SPA-funded training program for youth court personnel underscored the need for additional training of this type. Recipients of this training would include youth court judges, youth court probation workers, group home staffs, private child care agencies, mental health personnel, law enforcement officers, and social service personnel.

Prosecution Training (B-24) is designed to continue and expand in-state, in-service training in trial and management skills and/or in current substantive and procedural criminal or juvenile law for prosecutors, and to provide minimal out-of-state training according to criteria to be developed by the office of the attorney general in cooperation with the county attorneys. It is anticipated several statewide and regional training courses will be developed for prosecutors.

The program is also designed to implement a new approach to training law interns. Internship will constitute part of a law school clinical education program.

Juvenile Restitution (H-11) is a program whose need was indicated by SPA surveys that showed 80-90% of the public favors restitution as the disposition in juvenile criminal cases. Youth employment positions will be reserved for use by courts participating in this program.

The program entitled Montana Forensic Science System will attempt to meet the need for timely, efficient, and complicated analyses of physical evidence done in-state. This is a beginning step — the program will allow for the planning of Montana's forensic science system, comprising a Laboratory of Criminalistics and an Office of Forensic Pathology.

A Part E program, Deferred Prosecution (P-30), seeks to formalize certain kinds of deferred prosecution programs, inasmuch as most Montana prosecutors probably already use informal diversion of adult offenders.

County jails would be renovated to provide secure custody for juvenile offenders and keep them separate from adult offenders under program P-31, Juvenile Detention Renovation. Surveys conducted by the SPA show 66% of Montana's county jails are rated fair to poor by sanitation, safety, and security standards, and at least 10 jails do not provide adequate separation of adults and juveniles.

New Rules On Surplus Property

A new plan to expand eligibility for surplus property will go into effect October 17, 1977. Formerly under HEW, the program will be under GSA (General Services Administration).

Whereas in the past only health, education, and civil defense agencies were eligible to obtain surplus property, after October 17 all public agencies will qualify. This includes institutions, cities, towns, counties, schools, museums, libraries, hospitals, and recreational facilities.

The state surplus property bureau is in the process of sending out eligibility papers to appropriate department heads, who will then authorize certain persons to do the purchasing of surplus property, and only those authorized persons may do the buying.

The property must be used for the purpose intended or specified, and not for personal use. Utilization checks will be made to ensure that proper use is being made of the property.

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana
2

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 367

STATE LIBRARY CM 20 COPIES
930 E. LYNDALE AVE.
HELENA, MT 59601

S
364
6LC

PLEASE RETURN

checkmate

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

JUN 2 5 1979

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 E. Lyndale Ave.
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Published at
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Volume 5, Number 5 March-April, 1977

MISSOULA CAT PROGRAM IS FUNDED

The Board of Crime Control awarded $334,520.83 during its March 24-25 meeting, and $91,941.90 at its April 28-29 meeting, with the money distributed in the following catagories:

	March	April
Equipment	$ 208.43	$ 3,692.46
Communications	30,723.57	155.37
Replacement Manpower	5,251.63	
Post-Graduate Employment	2,203.54	
In & Out-of-State Training	3,568.06	4,290.38
Law School Interns	25,000.00	10,000.00
Target Crime Areas	187,852.92	
Juvenile Probation	7,492.26	13,649.20
Shelter Care	39,252.00	10,770.00
Consolidation	32,968.42	
Courts		773.33
Local Jails		1,743.16
C.J.S. Interns		4,860.00
Community Awareness/CJA		1,800.00
Juvenile Probation In-Service		31,428.00
Juvenile Jail Remodeling		3,780.00
County Attorney In-State Training		5,000.00

The grant awarded in March to the Missoula City/County Crime Attack Team (Target Crime Areas) is one of the largest grants the Board has awarded.

A recent quarterly report documents the program's success to date. Objectives were stated for the various participating agencies. These objectives were to be met by June 30, 1977.

The Missoula Police Department was to reduce the rise of burglary and felony theft by 5%. After two quarters of program operation, figures show the actual number of burglaries and felony thefts was 19.3% below the number projected. In the same time period the clearance rate for burglary increased 10.9%, and for felony theft, 40.3%.

A Sheriff's Office objective was to reduce the number of violations committed by juveniles and adults, whose major offense is burglary and/or felony theft, by 5% for burglary and 7.5% for felony theft, utilizing improved burglary/theft prevention, identification, and apprehension programs.

A comparison of actual versus projected crimes shows there were 29.6% fewer burglaries and 33.8% fewer felony thefts in the first two quarters of implementation. In the same time period, sheriff's department clearance rates for burglary and felony theft increased 24.7% and 25.4% respectively.

The objective of the county attorney's office was to maintain prosecutory effectiveness in support of percentage reduction of the number of offenders whose major offense is burglary and/or felony theft and who are processed through the CAT law enforcement units.

After one quarter of implementation, there was a 50% reduction in suspended

(Continued on Page 4)

Colorado Prof's Study Shows—

Dropouts Less Likely To Be Delinquent

Kids who drop out of school are less likely to be involved in delinquency than before they dropped out, according to Dr. Del Elliott, University of Colorado Professor of Sociology and Director of the Behavioral Research Institute. Elliott, who is involved in a three-year national study of the causes of delinquency in junior high and high school age youth, addressed the April 6-7 meeting of the Montana Youth Justice Council's Delinquency Prevention task force, whose membership includes school principals and administrators, physicians, social service workers, and experts in special education.

His theory contradicts the traditionally held belief that dropping out of school leads to delinquency.

What pressures do the schools place on kids? Delinquent kids come from "failure tracks," Elliott said. Schools push kids into failure tracks beginning when some kids are separated into remedial classes. An example is reading ability grouping. These groupings facilitate the formation of peer groups of "failing" kids, reinforcing their ideas about being failures. This negative labeling causes them to feel stigmatized and to act like failures. They even reject academic or recreational opportunities that might lead them out of the track because they feel they have no chance to succeed.

School structure is responsible for setting up failure tracks, Elliott said. That structure, based on competition which generates winners and losers, successes and failures, requires some kids to fail.

Other factors that contribute to pressure are compulsory attendance laws and the schools' lack of direct accountability to those they serve.

The way schools are funded perpetuates these structure patterns. For example, a school may receive a subsidy for each child it maintains in a "retarded" class, although careful testing may reveal many of these children are normal.

Elliott is opposed to grades when their importance is exaggerated. Grading measures a narrow range of skills, he said. Bright kids study to pass tests, but are not tested on how well they think or apply their knowledge.

Relating school pressures to incidence of delinquency, his study showed the number of police contacts a youth has reaches a peak in the six months immediately preceding his dropping out. Upon leaving school, police contacts drop sharply and continue to decline as time passes.

Married dropouts have a much lower delinquency rate than do dropouts generally. Peer group influence and employment also affect the extent to which dropouts participate in delinquent activity, but to a lesser degree than marriage.

Elliott said he found no IQ differences between delinquent and non-delinquent kids, and no major differences as to ethnic background and delinquency. Patterns were the same regardless of age and grade in school. Delinquency rates for girls were lower than for boys, but the girls' rates are increasing faster. There is only a weak relationship between learning disabilities and delinquency.

Solutions to the school pressure problem might be reached, Elliott said, by exploring a wider range of alternative learning contexts, such as those not requiring competition. Care should be taken to avoid negative labeling. Solutions would not require major expenditures, but mostly reorganization.

Alternatives should be within the schools, not separate, again to avoid negative labeling. Ability grouping should be eliminated.

Elliott also suggested that students' roles should be more active in such areas as personal goal setting and the actual teaching process, and that they should have rights as to formal processes like suspension or expulsion and choosing their own alternatives.

He favors lowering the maximum compulsory attendance age to 14. The community would then have to provide alternatives for the 14 to 16- year-olds not in school. Problems created by turning more kids into the working world could be eased with the cooperation of the business community and organized labor.

Outside the school setting, absence of the father in a family has a strong relationship to delinquency of both boys and girls, probably because the father typically plays the role of the disciplinarian, Elliott said. Yet the father need not be absent; he can be present but ineffectual.

The task force is developing both a delinquency prevention policy for the state and guidelines for funding delinquency prevention programs through the Youth Justice Council under the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, in which Montana is participating.

The task force will also examine the general areas of health and employment as they relate to delinquency. Within three months its recommendations will be submitted to the Council for approval. Eventually they will play an important part in the planning efforts of the Youth Development Bureau and the Board of Crime Control under their joint agreement for funding juvenile justice system programs across the state.

Crime Prevention Officers Form Association

On March 15, crime prevention officers representing the Yellowstone County Sheriff's Office, Billings Police Department, Flathead County Sheriff's Office, Great Falls Police Department, and Helena Police Department met in Helena.

Discussion resulted in the formation of a new organization, the Montana Crime Prevention Association. Designated crime prevention officers or any other officers who act in that capacity are eligible for membership.

Although formal goals and objectives are yet to be set for this group, it was formed basically with the intent of facilitating exchange of crime prevention expertise and information throughout the state. Eventually, regularly scheduled workshops will be held where these exchanges can take place.

With Mike Meldahl, Chief of the Data Processing Bureau (Department of Justice), the group discussed a uniform ID numbering system, and decided to replace all current individual and residential numbering systems in the state with a number consisting of the letters MT followed by the county number (01 to 56) followed by the driver's license number. This seemed the most feasible system to use. It is easily identifiable in the state and will be recognizable by other states in the event stolen marked property is recovered outside Montana. This system can be adapted for marking property owned by businesses, schools, etc., by using the Internal Revenue Service number.

In keeping with the use of a uniform numbering system, it was felt that a uniform logo should be used in promoting this and other phases of community crime prevention in the state. The logo that seemed the most likely candidate is that developed by Minnesota Crime Watch, shown below.

Several states are already using it, and others are considering its use. At least two foreign countries have adopted it.

WARNING
OPERATION I.D.
All items of value on these premises have been marked for ready identification by Law Enforcement Agencies.

Research and production of films, printed materials, and media spots has already been done by Minnesota and all of these are available for anyone else to use.

All promotional materials, of course, could be imprinted with the name of the appropriate city, county, or state. The eye design and blue, black, and white colors are what remain constant. It is a highly visible logo.

The Association intends to work closely with the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, which would be used as a central repository for crime prevention materials and could loan them to any department needing them.

A second meeting scheduled for March 30 was snowed out; however, it has been rescheduled for May 3, when these and related subjects will be discussed.

Governor Signs Peace Officer Assistance, Death Penalty Bills

Two important criminal justice-related bills in the recently ended legislative session have been signed into law by Gov. Thomas L. Judge.

The "peace officer assistance" act provides that a peace officer or any law enforcement entity may request the assistance of a peace officer from another law enforcement entity within Montana and that a peace officer, while engaging in such assistance, has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as a peace officer of the requesting entity.

Such assisting peace officer is also entitled to the same wages and other benefits as if he were providing the service to his own law enforcement entity. In fact, his own law enforcement entity is to pay for all damage to clothing and equipment that may occur as a result of his rendering assistance and may also pay medical expenses incurred. The employing entity may be reimbursed by the requesting entity if it so requests. Also, the requesting entity shall be liable for any suit or other obligation incurred as a result of the assistance furnished.

The "death penalty act" provides for the imposition of the death penalty in certain cases, provides procedures and requirements for the authorization of such penalty, and provides for a separate sentencing hearing to determine the existence or nonexistence of aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

Aggravating circumstances include the following:

The offense was deliberate homicide and was committed:

I) by a person serving a sentence of imprisonment in the state prison;

(Continued on Page 4)

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILLS . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

2) by a defendant who had been previously convicted of another deliberate homicide;

3) by means of torture;

4) by a person lying in wait or ambush;

5) as a part of a scheme or operation which, if completed, would result in the death of more than one person.

Or, circumstances can be that the offense was a deliberate homicide and the victim was a peace officer killed while performing his duty, or the offense was aggravated kidnaping which resulted in the victim's death.

On the other hand, mitigating circumstances are any of the following:

1) the defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity;

2) the offense was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance;

3) the defendant acted under extreme duress or under the substantial domination of another person;

4) the capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired;

5) the victim was a participant in the defendant's conduct or consented to the act;

6) the defendant was an accomplice in an offense committed by another person, and his participation was relatively minor;

7) the defendant, at the time of the commission of the crime, was less than 18 years old;

8) any other fact exists in mitigation of the penalty.

Further, the act provides that the death penalty may not be imposed unless the court finds one or more of the aggravating circumstances and finds that there are no mitigating circumstances sufficiently substantial to call for leniency. It also provides that the determination of the court shall be supported by specific written findings of fact and that there shall be automatic review of a judgment of conviction and sentence of death.

CJ Grad List Ready Soon

A listing of winter and spring (1977) graduates of Montana colleges and universities in criminal justice-related curricula is being compiled by the Board of Crime Control.

These will be graduates with associate, bachelors', or masters' degrees.

The list wiil give address, degree, date available for employment, and area of study.

Copies of the list and additional information can be obtained from Checkmate at the end of May.

MISSOULA CAT . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

sentences, a 200% increase in sentences deferred, and a 100% increase in sentences imposed. Also, there was a 50% increase in imposed sentences of 1-5 years and a 200% increase in imposed sentences of 6-10 years.

The aim of adult parole and probation was to reduce the number of recidivist burglary and theft violations committed by adult parolees and probationers, whose major offense is burglary and/or felony theft, by 5% of projected increase.

Figures show that recidivist rate to have been lowered by 13.9% after three quarters of implementation.

The Youth Court Probation Department was to reduce the number of recidivist burglary and felony theft violations committed by juvenile probationers, whose major offense is burglary and/or felony theft, by 10%.

In the implementation period between October 1, 1976, and March 15, 1977, the rate of recidivism was reduced to 11.5% from 42.8% during the preceding baseline period.

At the April meeting, Dr. John Pfaff, Great Falls pathologist and long-time Board member, cited an LEAA news release disclosing that crime labs across the country erred as much as 60% on a series of tests given them by the Forensic Science Foundation in a three-year study. Pfaff stressed the importance of the Foundation's work as a quality control monitor and said that since the results of analysis of evidence by crime labs can mean the difference between guilt and innocence in a criminal case, any crime lab established in Montana must be under the strictest quality control.

Mike Lavin announced that Montana will host the eighth Supervisory Board Conference for this LEAA region which includes North and South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. The meeting will take place in the fall — dates and location to be determined.

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana
2

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 367

STATE OF MONTANA/RECEIVED
JUN 13 1977
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
RESEARCH & INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIV.

DUNDAS, TOM CM
DEPT. OF PLANNING
HELENA, MT 59601

364
6LC
PLEASE RETURN

Checkmate

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

JUN 2 5 1979

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 E Lyndale Ave.
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Published at
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Volume 5, Number 4 January-February, 1977

Board OKs CJIS Plan; Dunbar Retires

The Montana Board of Crime Control awarded $259,058.36 and $104,794.83 to state and local law enforcement agencies during its January 27-28 and February 24-25 meetings respectively. The money was distributed in the following categories:

	January	February
Equipment	$16,034.88	$ 5,729.46
Local Jails	4,983.05	4,504.93
Communications	21,361.67	16,335.43
Replacement Manpower	3,836.80	1,718.28
Post-Graduate Employment	5,805.25	10,423.86
Clinical Services	70,000.00	
In & Out-of-State Training	10,645.22	6,009.27
CJS Interns	27,714.10	3,810.60
Community Awareness/CJA	18,925.86	
Shelter Care	8,519.53	
Juvenile Detention	39,690.00	
CJS Information Systems	31,542.00	
Community Treatment		44,326.00
Uniform Recordkeeping/Procedures Manuals		7,500.00
Juvenile Intensive Counseling		4,437.00

The January meeting was the last for Billings Police Chief Gerald Dunbar and marked exactly eight years of his service on the Board. He also served as Chairman of the Board's Physical Resources Committee. Dunbar retired as Police Chief effective February 1.

The Board approved the final draft of the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Plan, thus lifting the two-year moratorium it had placed on the funding of computer or microform hardware and software for new information systems until a master plan was written for setting priorities and unifying efforts for CJIS development in the state.

At the February meeting Butte Mayor Mike Micone reported that with city/county consolidation, all offices will be elective including that of the sheriff, who will be designated chief law enforcement officer. The mayor will no longer appoint law enforcement officers. Existing city police officers will be sheriff's deputies and the existing chief will be undersheriff for the remainder of his term.

The 1977 MBCC budget, tentatively set at the June, 1976, meeting in Dillon, was revised and finalized as necessitated by change in the amount of LEAA's block grant.

Action program A-5 (Clinical Services/Offender Diagnosis and Classification Services) was cut from $50,000 to zero. The $70,000 granted to the Prison in January came from other unused Part E monies. Program D-1 (Equipment) was reduced from $60,000 to $46,000. Program E-5 (Local Jail Improvement) was cut

(Continued on Page 4)

Bill Maxon, Montana's LEAA Rep, reads an inscription to Dunbar while Judge Don Bjertness displays an LEAA award.

Death Benefits for Public Safety Officers

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1976 authorizes LEAA to pay a $50,000 death benefit to the eligible survivors of a public safety officer who died as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty.

A public safety officer is a person serving a public agency in an official capacity, with or without compensation, as a law enforcement officer or fire fighter. "Law enforcement officer" includes persons engaged in the reduction and control of crime and juvenile delinquency, or enforcement of the criminal laws. These can be, but are not limited to, police, corrections, probation, parole, and judicial officers.

The benefit is in addition to any other benefits the family of a deceased officer may receive. It would be reduced only by payments authorized by Public Law 90-291 (where a federal crime is involved) or by certain payments authorized by the District of Columbia Code.

No benefit is payable if the officer's death was due to his own intentional misconduct or voluntary intoxication, or by suicide. Neither is a benefit payable if a potential beneficiary contributed substantially to his death, or if his death resulted from an occupational illness or from a chronic disease.

A survivor may file a claim directly to LEAA or through the public safety agency, organization, or unit in which the officer served. LEAA makes the final determination on whether a benefit should be paid and to whom. An interim benefit payment not to exceed $3,000 can be made if LEAA determines sufficient need exists and that in final action a benefit will probably be paid.

Instructions and claim forms can be obtained from Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20531.

After a claim is approved, the $50,000 benefit will be paid in a lump sum as follows:

(1) if there is no surviving child of the deceased officer, to the surviving spouse;

(2) if there is a surviving child (children) and a surviving spouse, one-half to the child (children) in equal shares and one-half to the surviving spouse;

(3) if there is no surviving spouse, to the child (children) of the officer in equal shares;

(4) if none of the above, to the dependent parent(s) of the officer in equal shares.

The act applies to death occurring from injuries sustained on or after the date of its enactment (Sept. 29, 1976). Payments can be made only to the extent that funds have already been appropriated by Congress.

The Internal Revenue Service indicates that the $50,000 benefit is not subject to federal taxation, and the Act assures that the benefit payment will not be subject to execution or attachment.

A Big Cat Joins W.Y.P.D

The West Yellowstone Police Department welcomes the addition of a new Arctic Cat snowmobile. Donated to the Department by Bill Bennett, Arctic Cat distributor in Boise, Idaho, the Panther 5000 has been equipped with a red light and non-skid track and is capable of hitting speeds over 60 mph.

Bennett said he gave the machine to the Department in the interest of furthering understanding and a good working relationship between law enforcement and snowmobiling enthusiasts.

The Police Department has one other machine. Chief Chuck Murrish says the snowmobiles are used for most routine police functions and are particularly useful in performing security checks of vacant property.

In a place like West Yellowstone, which receives an average snowfall of 164 inches each winter, much normal winter vehicle traffic comprises snowmobiles, making the surrounding rural areas much more accessible than they could possibly be by car.

Bill Howell, left, West Yellowstone Arctic Cat distributor, Bill Bennett, center, and Chief Murrish with the new snowmobile.

Murrish advises Roland Breeser, Decorah, Iowa, which streets are off limits to snowmobiles.

Many Facets of Organized Crime Explored at Seminar

There is no short and simple definition of organized crime that everyone can agree on, but all concur that it can and does take many forms. So said Frank Meyers, administrator of the Division of Criminal Investigation, Wisconsin Department of Justice, at a seminar in Helena, January 11-13, where law enforcement officers from 13 states and Canadian provinces gathered for an intensive look at organized crime.

The seminar was sponsored by the Board of Crime Control and the Western Montana Organized Crime Unit (WMOCU).

Thomas J. Beers, WMOCU Chief Prosecutor, said his unit handles types of crime (any crime of a conspiratorial nature or that crosses county lines) not handled by traditional law enforcement. He said Montana law enforcement lacks the basic tools to deal with organized crime, such as witness immunity, electronic surveillance (wiretaps), and subpoena power, and that enabling legislation is needed for law enforcement to have these kinds of tools at its disposal. However, a political attitude seems to exist in the state that makes this impossible.

John Hornbeck, First Attorney General in Colorado's Organized Crime Strike Force, said, "Wiretap is a tool that can be used only sparingly and mostly provides amazing results while doing little abuse." Missoula County Sheriff John Moe said Montana should have a wiretap provision that contains a stiff penalty for abuse.

Fred Martens of the New Jersey State Police Intelligence Unit said his state has the investigative tools that Montana lacks, and ensuing investigations have created a void in underworld leadership, resulting in an eruption of violence as various groups struggle for control.

Anthony M. Owens of the Economic Crime Unit, Office of the Attorney General (South Dakota) said lack of funds and capability, and the rapid turnover in law enforcement agencies in South Dakota and other states is practically an invitation to organized crime, which has the best personnel it can get. A general lack of career law enforcement precludes continuity in the fight against organized crime.

He stressed it is important that law enforcement officers have a working knowledge of bookkeeping, records, and accounting to enable them to spot incidents of economic crime.

According to Gene Anderson, Chief of the Fraud Division, King County District Attorney's Office (Seattle), it is also important to know "the lingo, the way it all works — you have to learn about it in your own economic structure and power relationships."

Hornbeck said certain kinds of organized crime are more likely to crop up in states like Montana — land fraud where there is natural resource, recreational, and energy source development and where plenty of land exists. Other prevalent types are bank and loan frauds and advance fee scams. And, he said, gambling provides the cash flow to pay the organized crime operation's salaries and other operating expenses, so it's a necessary facet of organized crime.

Martens said, however, that the stricter the regulatory controls on (casino) gambling, the greater the potential for corruption because of the greater number of people involved in the regulatory mechanism.

Martens also warned it is wrong to assume that organized crime is an activity limited to Italian-Americans and big cities. Often, too, there is no complaining witness or victim. Sometimes detection is the biggest problem.

Vince McGraw, FBI agent from Washington, D.C., whose agency and the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C., were the principal movers behind the now-famous "sting" operation that resulted in the recovery of $3.5 million in stolen property, said that project's success was due to the action of both federal and state police agencies as a single unit, plus total commitment of facilities, personnel, and money. "That success has been good for law enforcement nationwide because it demonstrates how dedicated and imaginative law enforcement can be," he said.

Martens underscored the value of obtaining, evaluating, interpreting, and disseminating intelligence. "It can enable a law enforcement agency to act pro-actively rather than reactively."

He said a problem inherent in intelligence gathering in a state like Montana is that decision-makers are elected to office. Due to the competition involved in seeking and holding office, an elected official will try to stay in office first by legitimate means, and second by means perhaps less than legitimate. Then too, when an elected official leaves office, he is reluctant to divulge his intelligence to his successor because it would negate his own position and reveal his sources.

Anderson told the group the best way to stop a "big city operator who comes into a community or another state to make money is to come down hard on him, and he'll give back the money and split. Don't try to go after everyone involved."

A difficulty also lies, he said, in that "we can relate to 'criminals' — but a crooked lawyer, banker, accountant, or real estate broker is a problem. We can deal with a robbery or a murder — you clearly have a victim, a broken window or door, stolen and identified property. But a man can say he had no intention of defrauding anyone."

He described the double standard that seems to exist when "police wouldn't hesitate to answer a 'classic' criminal call, but when dealing with a member of the power structure a law enforcement

(Continued on Page 4)

ORGANIZED CRIME . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

officer just can't act the same or say the same things."

On the final day of the session, John Enright, Regional Director of the Drug Enforcement Administration (Denver), presented a history of drug enforcement efforts, which have a background in Mafia control of the heroin trade. In the mid 1950s, several events took place that led to a different pattern of drug traffic.

Twenty conspiratory cases were initiated by U.S. agents and 200 convictions were obtained. The Turkish government was persuaded to stop growing opium poppies, and 12 major French heroin labs were seized. Several Corsicans involved in drug traffic were arrested in South America.

Now Mexico produces 80% of the world's heroin instead of its former 20%. The "mob" has little to do with heroin traffic today, according to Enright. Furthermore, he said, there is no production of heroin in France today, as far as he knows.

When asked whether he was therefore optimistic about the drug scene today, he replied, "No, there is a very serious drug problem in the U.S. It's going to be a long pull with Mexico. Yet, I don't see another period like the '60s."

"The days of big shipments are gone," Enright said. "Now guys walk across the border with a pound or two."

Montana is a transit area for drugs going from Mexico to Canada and from the west coast to the east, as well as a drop-off point. There has been competition and rivalry among agencies and Customs which might have had a bad effect on the total effort, he said. Various personnel were borrowed among agencies and agencies merged, which disturbed the overall process of moving in one direction.

In mounting an attack on the drug problem on the county level, Enright said, "It is important to recognize whether a bona fide drug problem exists and not get excited about a kid with a joint."

Thomas Carrigan of the Gaming Control Board in Carson City, Nevada, described the history of gambling in that state and of the many legislative attempts to allow, control, and eliminate it. Finally in 1931 it became legal but sheriffs were in charge of gambling law enforcement. In 1945 the Nevada Tax Commission became the first authority to license and control gaming. In 1955 the Gaming Control Board was established; in 1959, the Nevada Gaming Commission. The Board votes recommendations, which then go to the commission, and this is a good control mechanism, Carrigan said.

In 1967 the first corporation was licensed to conduct gaming. Previously only individuals had that right. Then in 1969 licenses could be obtained by publicly traded corporations, and, said Carrigan, "the headaches began." Now 12 of these publicly traded corporations run 19 casinos.

Almost any kind of gambling is allowed in Nevada except lotteries. Horse race books and sports pools are the most troublesome, according to Carrigan.

"To control 'skimming,' surprise audits are conducted. Skimming is when the casino owner takes money off the top. When an employee does it, it's just embezzlement," Carrigan said.

BOARD OKs . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

from $51,000 to zero; however, $76,992 remains in E-5 from 1976 funds.

The 1977 Part E program P-23 (Pre-Sentence Utilization of Court Referral Services) was reduced from $28,500 to $12,500.

As of the 46th legislative day, status of criminal justice-related bills was as follows:

Killed in committee were HB464 (makeup of the Board of Pardons), HB199 (use of school facilities), HB777 (defender services), and SB439 (privacy and security).

House Bill 326 (minimum training of peace officers) passed the House and went to Senate Judiciary. Still in House Judiciary is HB 738 (detention and shelter care).

Three bills passed Senate Judiciary and went on to House Judiciary: SB119 (peace officer assistance), SB149 (death penalty), and SB250 (makeup of the MBCC supervisory board).

SB152 (regulation of volunteer peace officers) passed Senate State Administration and went to House State Administration.

House Joint Resolution 63, calling for direct appointment of a criminal justice legislative drafting commission to design an integrated state criminal justice system based on the Montana Justice Project's recommendations, was passed by the House and went to printing.

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 367

DUNDAS, TOM CM
DEPT. OF PLANNING
HELENA, MT 59601

STATE OF MONTANA/RECEIVED
MAR 25 1977
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
RESEARCH & INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIV.

5
364
91c

MAR 10 '77 STATE DOCUMENTS

Montana State Library
3 0864 1005 1722 9

Checkmate

Volume 5, Number 3 November-December, 1976

RURAL CONFERENCE HELD IN BILLINGS; CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILLS TO LEGISLATURE

At its November-December meeting held December 9-10, the Board awarded $187,060.01 in federal funds for state and local agencies in the following categories:

Equipment	**$ 9,005.44**
Local Jails	**4,037.31**
Communications	**13,861.52**
Post-Grad Employment	**12,623.56**
Juvenile Probation	**3,789.48**
In & Out-of-State Training	**5,358.70**
Project Evaluation	**60,000.00**
Planning Statewide Defender	**4,500.00**
Judicial Education & Training	**32,000.00**
Juvenile Detention	**22,050.00**
Juvenile Statewide Information System	**19,834.00**

Mike Lavin reported that the Billings Conference on Rural Law Enforcement, November 15-18, attracted more than 50 law enforcement officers from Wyoming and Montana.

In a keynote address to the conference members, Steve Ward, Director of the National Sheriffs' Institute, acknowledged that often rural individuals feel theirs is second-class citizenship and are uncomfortable in confrontations with higher level bureaucratic decision-making bodies, feeling they are powerless to influence policy-makers. He said the factors combining to make the bureaucracy unsteady (a new federal administration, turnover of personnel at all levels, uncertainty of the future) make the time right for assertiveness.

Ward described the irony of current efforts and spending to create in urban areas what is a fact of life in rural communities — closeness, communication, and concern for neighbors.

To bring about control of their own "agenda," rural law enforcement practitioners should reject that urban standards be used to measure rural problems and conditions and should articulate and disseminate unique rural standards. They should avoid prevailing myths about crime prevention and control, e.g., the myth of simple solutions (crime is a simple problem) and the myth of the "professional" in law enforcement (connoting someone who is such an expert that he is out of touch with the community and yet has superhuman abilities to deal with the problems).

He said there is a need to be specific in identifying the needs of the community — "generalities won't hack it."

Finally, Ward stressed the need for rural practitioners to exercise a strong leadership role not only in identifying needs but in mobilizing community power.

The conference comprised workshops on consolidated services (a simulation

(Continued on Page 2)

John Thomas addressing the Board.

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Browning Center Will Benefit Blackfeet Youth

A new facility for shelter, counseling, and rehabilitation services for habitual juvenile offenders on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation is taking shape in Browning with the help of a $230,274 discretionary grant LEAA awarded through the Board of Crime Control. Another grant application has been made for staffing the facility with professionals who will implement its programs and services. Among the staff complement will be three resident counselors.

A need has existed for some time since there are no correctional or rehabilitative facilities on the reservation for youthful offenders. Many Blackfeet youths are currently placed off the reservation in various schools. Such placement contributes to isolating them from their own society and cuts them off from any supportive influences in their home environments.

The need is made further urgent by the fact that about half of the 3,000 youths living on the reservation come from home situations that involve serious social problems such as alcoholism, family breakup, and chronic unemployment.

The Center as it looked in late October.

There are presently four alternative dispositions following court action if a youth pleads guilty. He/she can be released on probation, but due to large caseloads of probation officers, kids don't get the attention they need and so the probation proves unsuccessful.

The youth can be placed in a foster home; however, no training is provided foster parents and it can be difficult to find a foster home for older, hard-to-handle youths.

Or, the youth can be returned to his/her own family, where often the situation that triggered his/her involvement with the authorities has not been alleviated.

Finally, the youth could be sentenced to short-term custody in jail.

In light of these alternatives, and since diversion and prevention programs have been shown to have little impact on habitual offenders, the center and its programs can fill a gap in services provided to this group of young people.

The capacity of the center is 18 (10 males, eight females) between the ages of 12 and 17, who can reside there for up to six months.

Besides the treatment services for resident youths, the center will provide aftercare and follow-up services to both those served at the center and to those returning from non-local rehabilitation facilities.

A continuing recreation program for resident and aftercare youths will also be provided. Attempts will be made to involve a high percentage of resident youths in educational, cultural enrichment, or relevant training programs and to place a small percentage in gainful employment shortly after placement.

The physical facility is due for completion in the spring of 1977.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILLS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and a nuts-and-bolts session), management for small departments (budget preparation/presentation, effective management of law enforcement personnel, and making sense out of crime analysis data), and community resources (the Minnesota/North Dakota crime watch program and description of effective models for citizen involvement, reserve units).

John Thomas, who represented juvenile justice on the Board from its inception in 1969 to April, 1976, was formally honored by the Board for his long and dedicated service and received a commemorative plaque.

Criminal justice-related bills proposed for the 1977 Legislature include:

—a crime lab and forensic science bill;

—a bill to give Montana a more constitutionally acceptable death penalty law;

—a bill affecting the makeup of the Board of Pardons;

—a peace officer assistance bill that would facilitate exchange of help among jurisdictions and law enforcement agencies in emergency situations;

—a bill that would make certain minimum training mandatory for new law enforcement officers before they begin active employment;

—a bill concerning the privacy and security of criminal justice information on individuals;

—a bill proposing regulation of voluntary auxiliary peace officers;

—a bill to allow increase in the number of MBCC supervisory board members to bring that body in line with new Omnibus Act requirements;

—a bill providing for use of school facilities for certain community-related recreational activities;

—a plea bargaining bill that would require written agreement by the parties involved in a case as to what negotiation was settled on and the reasons therefor;

—a bill granting appropriation of operating expenses for the legal information center at the University of Montana law school;

—a bill for a detention and shelter care plan for juveniles;

—a bill to establish a statewide defender system.

MBCC, SRS Form Unique Alliance

On July 26, 1976, Mike Lavin, MBCC Administrator, and Patrick Melby, Director of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), signed an extensive cooperative agreement between the two agencies.

This alliance is aimed at eliminating duplication of effort, merging the planning, programming, and evaluation functions of the two agencies for juvenile justice and youth development programs.

It is intended to provide more flexibility and broader capability for funding in that, for example, a whole grant package for which funding for various parts would have had to come from different sources can now be funded in a more streamlined way from a single source. The arrangement will also provide greater personnel capability, in effect enlarging the field and planning complements of both agencies. It is hoped that the combined effort will result in reduction of the problems of Montana youth and a decrease in delinquency.

Under the agreement, the Montana Youth Justice Council approves the funding for juvenile programs for both the Child and Youth Development Bureau of SRS and all juvenile justice programs under the authority of the MBCC.

The Montana Youth Justice Council, under the leadership of Chairman Carle O'Neil, has developed a set of grant and contract standards which apply to all Council funding. Staff is provided to the Council from both MBCC and SRS. Local Youth Development Workers from the SRS Child and Youth Development Bureau and MBCC regional field personnel will represent the Council in local communities. Youth Development Workers will in fact be working with Regional Advisory Council personnel to develop youth programs.

The Montana Youth Justice Council has three major components. An executive committee meets monthly and approves all funding for the Council. Two task forces develop funding policies and program recommendations for the Council: the Task Force on Predispositional Care, chaired by Mike Cahill of the Department of Institutions, and the Task Force on Schools and Troubled Youth, chaired by Ken Olsen, Superintendent of the Missoula school system. Both task forces meet monthly.

Staff members from both agencies report the agreement is working well and they hope further cooperative arrangements will be developed to increase the quality of service to Montana's youth. The current cooperative agreement has received considerable acclaim from state and federal officials, who see it as a model for interagency cooperation.

Plan Will Allow Resumption of CJIS Funding

In December, 1974, responding to what it felt was a lack of direction and requests to develop automated information systems that far exceeded available funds, the Board of Crime Control declared a moratorium on the funding of computer or microform hardware and software for new information systems until a comprehensive plan could be written which would provide for the allocation of funds based on statewide priorities.

Specifically, the moratorium covered action, not discretionary funds; automated, not manual information systems; and new systems, not those already under way.

In 1975, LEAA directed Montana to prepare such a master plan in order to receive federal funds for development of information systems. Writing the plan became the responsibility of the SPA (state planning agency, MBCC) and the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Advisory Committee. The State CJIS Planning Subcommittee, a temporary working group of the CJIS Advisory Committee, was formed in October, 1975, to develop the Montana CJIS Plan. Subcommittee members were John Thomas, Chairman, Department of Institutions; Judge Jack Green, Missoula District Court; Gene Kiser, Billings Police Department; Mike Meldahl, Department of Justice; and Ralph Zimmer, Montana State University. Ken Curtiss of the SPA was project director.

The CJIS Plan saw centralized systems at the state or local level as the best means of providing maximum information to the state's criminal justice agencies within limited resources. Centralized systems are also beneficial in facilitating exchange of information and avoiding duplication of effort. This concept was an important factor in setting priorities and allocating funds in the Montana CJIS Plan.

Another key concept was that development of information systems in each component of the criminal justice system (law enforcement, courts, corrections) should be undertaken simultaneously since each component is interdependent and unequal development would affect the overall workload.

Regarding application for federal action and discretionary funds, the Plan recommended that criminal justice agencies justify their information systems proposals by showing either direct savings or increased operating efficiency.

The Plan recommended the MBCC adopt three policies for funding criminal justice information systems:

(Continued on Page 4)

CJIS FUNDING . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

First, the MBCC will not fund duplicate automated information systems in the same locality.

Second, grant applications to develop, implement, or improve a computerized information system should be accompanied by a long-range plan showing the applicant agency's scope and direction in developing the information system. The SPA will provide technical assistance in long-range planning and subgrant preparation.

Third, funding of hardware will cease once the information system becomes fully operational by project definition.

In justifying the need for planning preparatory to lifting the moratorium, the CJIS Plan pointed out that several deficiencies exist as to what kinds of information are currently available, and that individual efforts to develop systems have lacked coordination. The plan tells how state and local agencies can develop integrated systems and provides procedures for exchanging criminal justice data and for the orderly allocation of funds based on priority of needs. The Montana Justice Project recommended preparation of a master plan for development of an integrated network of criminal justice information systems, emphasizing that long-range planning is critical. The Plan provides a six-year implementation schedule.

Priorities were set as follows: Planning and coordination was first because it is essential to management and cost control in criminal justice information systems development.

Second was maintenance and improvement of existing manual and automated criminal justice information systems, which are the foundation for future development. These include the Montana Law Enforcement Teletype System (MLETS) network and juvenile corrections information systems.

Third was completion of systems now under development, including the adult corrections system, Offender Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS), local law enforcement systems, juvenile probation systems, and legal research.

Fourth priority was development of new systems, with emphasis on those that support criminal histories, statewide law enforcement, prosecutors, the judiciary, local law enforcement, and defenders.

Commenting on the overall picture, the SPA's Ken Curtiss said current information systems capabilities of the state's criminal justice system are very poor, but with coordinated efforts such as are recommended in the Plan, Montana can achieve adequate information capabilities in five years.

The MBCC established action program category I-4 for criminal justice information systems recommended for funding by the Plan. Lifting the moratorium will free $250,000 that was assigned to I-4 in the 1976-77 funding years.

The Plan recommends the funds in category I-4 be allocated 48% for law enforcement, 20% for courts, and 32% for corrections. The percentages estimated for future years are 40% law enforcement, 30% courts, and 30% corrections.

The action the Plan suggests will result in greater expense than LEAA funds alone can cover; therefore, agencies will have to tap supplementary funding sources such as state and local appropriations, revenue sharing, and contributions from foundations to implement the proposed systems.

The criminal justice information system recommendations for initial funding from category I-4 were:

Law Enforcement:

An automated statewide wanted persons and stolen property system accessible to law enforcement through MLETS terminals ($70,000 to the Department of Justice)

Manual or automated systems that support local law enforcement agencies' patrol, investigation, detention, crime analysis, resource allocation, or management functions ($50,000 to local law enforcement agencies)

Courts:

A statewide plan for implementation of manual or automated information systems in the areas of case management, resource allocation, research and statistics, and management and administration for all prosecutors in Montana ($50,000 to Prosecutors Coordinator, Department of Justice)

Corrections:

Continued development of OBSCIS (adult corrections) ($58,000 to Department of Institutions to augment discretionary funds)

Improvement of the operating efficiency of the Aftercare Information System for juvenile corrections by expanding its management, reporting, and statistical capabilities ($22,000 to Department of Institutions)

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 367

STATE LIBRARY CM 20 COPIES
930 E. LYNDALE AVE.
HELENA, MT 59601

S
364
6LC

Checkmate

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

JUN 25 1979

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 E Lyndale Ave.
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Published at
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Volume 5, Number 2 September-October, 1976

JUSTICE PROJECT REPORTS HEARD; OMNIBUS ACT REAUTHORIZED

Subgrants awarded by the Montana Board of Crime Control in September totaled $604,185.55 and in October, $114,798.00. A breakdown by category is as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Equipment	$ 19,117.94	$ 5,254.68
Local Jails	6,405.97	
Communications	12,596.61	38,462.60
State Prison	31,500.00	
Replacement Manpower	1,876.08	
Post-Grad Employment	12,549.13	2,882.75
POST Certified Manpower	6,673.23	5,695.58
Corrections Administrator	27,363.42	
Consolidation/Special Impact Program	45,141.95	27,112.27
Target Crime Areas	187,619.92	
CJS Information Systems	8,023.00	
Diversion of Status Offenders	79,982.00	
Juvenile Intensive Counseling	4,476.32	
Part "E" (Corrections)	156,969.00	
In and Out-of-State Training	3,890.98	4,006.80
Community Awareness CJA		20,883.32
Courts		10,500.00

(Continued on Page 3)

Ferda Teaches Criminal Justice Studies

MBCC Region II rep Paul Ferda was featured in the August issue of the College of Great Falls Continuing Education Newsletter. Ferda is a part-time instructor in the Criminal Justice Studies program at the College of Great Falls.

A Great Falls native, Ferda attended schools in that city and received a bachelor of arts degree from the College of Great Falls and a master of arts degree from the University of Notre Dame. He has also done graduate work at Seattle University and Montana State University. He is certified by the State Board of Education as a secondary school principal.

Ferda has been the MBCC Region III rep for over two years. Previously, he was a Cascade County deputy sheriff. He has taught at Highwood and Great Falls Central high schools and served as Assistant Principal and Dean of Discipline, and as Principal of Great Falls Central.

He taught courses in history in the CGF Continuing Education program at Malmstrom AFB in 1956-58 and on the CGF campus in 1966-68. For the past two years he has taught in the Criminal Justice Studies program at CGF.

Ferda describes Criminal Justice Studies as one of the fastest growing areas of study on college campuses today.

Paul Ferda

Complexities of Diversion/Intervention In Juvenile Justice

The following article was contributed by Yellowstone County Attorney Harold Hanser, who was a member of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission that prepared the draft legislation for the present Youth Court Act and Abuse-Neglect Act. He was instrumental in establishing the Yellowstone County Child Abuse Team and is a member of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, serving on its executive Committee. — EDITOR

There is a growing interest in diversion and intervention as tools in managing caseloads, providing better services, and coordinating community resources. There is also a wide difference of opinion as to what these terms mean.

When the state seeks to acquire jurisdiction over a youth there are certain threshold legal and social policies that must be placed in proper juxtaposition. This relationship has not been adequately delineated to date in our efforts relating to diversion and intervention. If these programs are to achieve their potential as long-range resources rather than stopgap measures, the legal-social implications must be fully developed.

There has been a tendency to use "diversion" and "intervention" interchangeably. To further confuse the issue, "input" is often used to express the same idea. Even though in some cases the result may be the same, diversion and intervention are different concepts with very different legal implications.

"Input" is not really a concept but rather a term describing a process by which an individual becomes involved with a governmental or private agency. Its meaning will vary relative to the specific program or agency under discussion.

The concept of or word diversion will have to acquire a generally accepted definition. The basic legal requirements are found in the Montana Youth Court Act. In addition, underlying policy considerations or guidelines should be agreed upon if we hope to develop a degree of uniformity in program design and operation.

These elements and policies are beginning points for discussion:

(1) Diversion is the change of status of a person under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, by a person who has legal sanction to exercise the discretion authorized by law.

—The change of status may be either within the justice system or outside it. It may be absolute (complete dismissal) or conditional.

—It requires the informed voluntary consent of the individual.

—It must result in a more advantageous status unless there is specific legal authority for a more restrictive disposition. This legal authority must be strictly construed and guidelines must be established to prevent its abuse.

—It is dispositional (final). Where conditions are imposed they become contractual and must be terminated or modified according to the terms of the contract.

(2) Sections 10-1209, 10-1210, and 10-1224 of the Montana Youth Court Act contain the legal authority for diversion and who will exercise it. These legal principles must form the framework of any diversion program or any disposition that comes within the purview of these code sections.

(3) Diversion guidelines should be viewed as an expression of public policy establishing criteria for selecting the proper subjects for diversion.

(4) Diversion creates a high risk of intentional or unintentional coercion, on the part of both the state and the youth. If not properly limited, it can be seen as an attractive method of reducing caseloads. The youth can see it as a less formidable obstacle than a full judicial hearing. The risk of coercion increases in direct proportion to the seriousness of the conduct and the depth of the youth's problems. Notwithstanding the legal limitations, diversion should not be considered where the offense charged is serious, or the youth's problems are complex, or the youth is a persistent offender. Obviously, diversion is not the proper vehicle when the problem is so minimal it should be handled by a station-house adjustment or the youth denies the allegations. Likewise, it cannot be used to cover the situation where the acts complained of do not constitute an offense, or there is insufficient evidence to establish probable cause. (The evidentiary test should be probable cause and not proof beyond a reasonable doubt.) This can present a major temptation, especially when the youth is in apparent need of help.

(5) The proper role of the prosecutor is the subject of a complete study that brings into focus the basic philosophical question of whether there should be a separate and distinct judicial function or one that operates in a combined judicial-executive capacity. At a minimum the prosecutor must make the legal sufficiency determination. In general, our system places the discretionary authority for diversion in the Court, acting through its probation officer with approval of the County Attorney in the more serious cases.

(5) A prerequisite to successful diversion is a range of accessible social services and an objective appraisal of the services they can deliver. An equally essential requirement is a formalized evaluation modality that can make reasonably accurate pre-adjudication recommendations for the disposition of problem youths. It is apparent these are also required for successful intervention. Diversion that exceeds deliverable resources is non-productive.

(7) A diversion should be reduced to writing with the obligations clearly set out and fully explained to the youth and his parents. He must be

(Continued on Page 3)

DIVERSION/INTERVENTION . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

aware of the consequences of non-compliance. Each diversion should be monitored to insure the purpose is being achieved and, if not, should be terminated. If this is not done, the program cannot maintain credibility.

"Intervention" should be narrowly construed to include those procedures authorized in Sections 10-1209, 10-1212, 10-1213, and 10-1214 of the Montana Youth Court Act, and limited with consent counseling and crisis management as necessary to control a situation.

Guidelines should be developed to prevent intervention from becoming another long-term social service.

Harold Hanser

Intervention should be limited to crisis control and placing the youth in the most desirable environment consistent with the risk to society and himself. Ideally it should not extend beyond 24 hours.

Unlike diversion, intervention can, with consent, become involved with youths who are not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. A major function of intervention is to insure that the proper agencies immediately assume their responsibilities for delivery of services.

Safeguards must be developed to prevent intervention from becoming dispositional in its legal context. Diversion and intervention have many areas of common endeavor. The challenge is to design a system that will maximize the use of resources and yet maintain the integrity of each function within our legal framework.

The crunch comes when there is no response from the appropriate social service agencies. The pitfall is obvious. If the intervention counselor continues to provide service, the intervention resource will not be available for the next crisis. The best solution is to develop a level of community agency cooperation that will prevent this from happening.

The intervention response must be structured to provide 24-hour service to those agencies developing the emergencies. Law enforcement agencies must have top priority. Intervention should respond to the full range of youth problems: delinquent, in need of supervision, or in need of care.

From a legal standpoint the responsibility for intervention can be under either the Court or Social Services. From a resource management consideration, where personnel is limited, it may be better to assign these people to the Court because they can also perform a diversion function.

Diversion-intervention properly applied should result in a more effective use of both governmental and private resources in helping children with problems.

OMNIBUS ACT . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

State Corrections Administrator Roland McCauley has been named to the Board by Governor Thomas Judge.

During the September meeting Billings Police Chief Gerald Dunbar described three particularly important pieces of legislation that the Montana Justice Project's Law Enforcement task force recommended:

First, a peace officers'assistance bill that would clear the way for an exchange of help among jurisdictions and law enforcement agencies without risk of anyone's losing compensation, a bill Dunbar called long-needed;

Second, a crime lab and forensic science bill that would establish a board of forensic science and create the division of forensic science responsible to a chief medical officer;

Third, a bill requiring certain mandatory minimum basic training standards for peace officers.

In October, State Prison Warden Roger Crist discussed the recommendations of the Montana Justice Project's Corrections task force, which stressed the first priority of the correctional system is to protect the public. Unification of the corrections system is the goal of one standard of the report; another recommends the hiring of "jail inspectors" who would act in a helping capacity in such areas as implementing uniformity of booking procedures and working out different types of diets.

Standard 11.1 recommends that Montana's Board of Pardons comprise three full-time professional members.

Crist said Montana has spent 34% of its total allocation on corrections since the LEAA program began in 1969.

State Representative Geraldine Travis described as valuable the Supervisory Board Conference she attended in Colorado Springs. She said discussion pointed out that no definition exists of who has statutory responsibility for status offenders, that there is a lack of services for persons in middle income brackets regarding status offenders, and that possibly the services of various religious organizations could be utilized for status offenders and their families.

On October 15 President Ford signed into law a three-year reauthorization of the Omnibus Act that contains several notable changes over the Act that recently expired. A total of $880 million is appropriated for FY 1977.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is to be placed under the general au-

(Continued on Page 4)

OMNIBUS ACT . . .

(Continued from page 3)

thority, policy direction, and general control of the United States Attorney General, who also has the authority to appoint the director of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The Act creates a new Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs that will provide technical assistance to enable community and citizen groups to apply for grants, coordinate with other federal agencies and programs, make available information on successful programs, and administer grants. An amount of $15 million over the basic appropriation is authorized nationally per fiscal year for these purposes.

The Act requires that a state's supervisory board include a minimum of three judicial members, to include the chief justice of the state supreme court and the chief judicial administrative officer, as well as a local trial court judicial officer.

The Act authorizes the establishment of a Judicial Planning Committee (JPC) with reasonable representation by state and local courts including appellate courts and on which there is a majority of court officials (judges). The state planning agency (SPA) will make available $50,000 in planning funds for this committee, which will have as its responsibilities to write an annual judicial plan, subject to SPA approval, setting forth court improvement priorities and court improvement programs and projects. It is recommended that the JPC write a multi-year comprehensive plan in addition to the yearly one. The JPC will also review and evaluate requests from courts for financial assistance.

Other "Part B" amendments to the Act call for more citizen participation at all planning levels.

"Part C" amendments call for public education programs concerned with law enforcement and criminal justice and delete special emphasis on prevention, detection, and control of riots and other violent civil disorders.

Authorization is given for court improvement, for addressing the problems of crime against the elderly, for dealing with drug-dependent offenders, for early case assessment panels to insure swift trials and eliminate pre-trial delays, and for the afore-mentioned crime prevention programs.

LEAA will assure that adequate funds are directed toward reducing court congestion and backlog and improving judicial system fairness and efficiency.

The National Institute's responsibilities will include surveying existing and future needs in correctional facilities by September 30, 1977, conducting studies and research programs on the relationship between drug abuse and crime, and evaluating drug treatment programs.

"Part E" amendments allow nonprofit organizations to be eligible for direct funding under "Part E" (corrections).

Appropriations previously mentioned do not include fund authorization for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, which is separate. LEAA must spend at least 19.15% of its total appropriations for juvenile delinquency programs. Population may not be used as the basis for denying JJDP Act special emphasis funds.

An anti-fencing program is authorized for which a revolving fund will be established, and income, royalties, and proceeds will be paid into the fund, from which grants will in turn be made.

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana
2

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 367

DUNDAS, TOM CM
DEPT. OF PLANNING
HELENA, MT 59601

STATE OF MONTANA/RECEIVED
DEC - 2 1976
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
RESEARCH & INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIV.

S
364
GLC

PLEASE RETURN

checkmate

SHELVED WITH
PERIODICALS

JUN 2 5 1979

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 E Lyndale Ave.
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Published at
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Volume 5, Number 1 May-August, 1976

BOARD SETS BUDGET SHELTER CARE PLAN DISCUSSED

Over half a million dollars in federal funds were awarded by the Montana Board of Crime Control at its May ($228,182.14), June ($180,011.59), and July-August ($122,328.37) meetings for state and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. A breakdown is as follows:

	May	June	July-Aug.
Replacement Manpower	$ 3,906.46	$ 853.20	
Post-Graduate Employment	30,841.27	2,916.00	9,226.19
Juvenile Probation	8,227.80	4,267.19	
Police Cadets	2,193.20		
Courts Coordinator	27,000.00		
In & Out-of-State Training	5,832.50	9,227.93	
C. J. S. Interns	16,500.00		
Equipment	16,090.51	3,421.49	4,120.03
Juvenile Receiving Center	24,799.26		
Local Jails	1,421.05	5,411.50	3,600.00
Victimization Study		14,308.20	
Juvenile Intensive Counseling	4,734.00		
Communications	17,198.42	15,100.98	6,951.99
Juvenile Detention	54,664.00		
Miscellaneous	14,773.67		
POST		16,000.00	
Target Crime Areas		32,345.10	
Diversion of Status Offenders		12,776.00	
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders		63,384.00	13,500.00
Courts			8,573.33
Prison In-Service			7,346.83
Lower Court			20,160.00
Post-Secondary/Inmates			22,500.00
Community Awareness/C.J.A.			1,350.00

Named by Governor Thomas L. Judge to fill vacancies on the Board in time for the May meeting were John North, Assistant Attorney General, and Jerry Johnson, Chief Probation Officer, 4th Judicial District (Missoula).

The Board was advised that in its May meeting the Legal Resource Committee recommended that law clerks be

(Continued on Page 2)

Gov. Judge talks with Sen. Frank Hazelbaker, Jerry Johnson, and Wilbur Walter during a break in the June meeting.

New Financial Reporting Will Affect Subgrantees

In keeping with the state administrative priority budgeting system and with the discovery of delinquent and incomplete reports, lack of documentation, and record-keeping problems on a number of 1974 subgrants, a new reporting form and financial guidelines have been developed which will become part of every subgrant. This system will go into effect on all grants awarded after September I, 1976.

Grant recipients will be informed as to the reporting requirements for each of the four different types of projects: long-term, short-term, education and training, and equipment.

Detailed instructions for each type project will accompany the documentation sent to the sub-grantee with the award letter. Basically, the major changes will be in the areas of reporting and fund disbursement. Release of funds will be contingent upon receipt of properly completed fiscal reports.

Following implementation of the new process, MBCC field representatives will contact new subgrant recipients to explain the requirements. MBCC staff will respond to requests for technical assistance if the applicant has additional need of clarification.

Board Sets Budget—

(Continued from Page I)

assigned to certain district judges such as those with high caseloads and that the legal information center be established at the University of Montana law school in order to make the facility available to all. Persons requesting information would call in on a hot-line and be furnished the information in whatever form they requested (i.e., by phone, in writing).

Chuck O'Reilly, assistant director of the Montana Justice Project, reported at the May meeting that his group intends to develop no more than 10 bills for consideration by the upcoming legislative session and that by September 30 the program will be defunct.

The June meeting was held at the new law enforcement complex in Dillon. The budget for the 1977 action year was finalized as follows (main program areas):

Manpower	$232,000
Training	106,000
Education	55,000
Equipment	70,000
Facilities	106,000
Workloads	10,000
Operating Standards	485,000
Services	50,000
Information Systems	215,000
	$1,329,000
Part E	140,000

Joe Mulvey, LEAA Regional Administrator, pointed out that while LEAA has received much criticism recently, it is important to consider its successes as well.

Bill Erwin of the MBCC Data Center presented statewide crime statistics for 1975, which will be in printed form in September.

Wally White, Research and Design Bureau Chief, reported that privacy and security legislation will go into the legislative hopper in November or December and that at present, the proposed legislation is being reviewed by various groups including the League of Cities and Towns and Sheriffs' Association, and also in public hearings.

The Board voted to rescind the moratorium that

(Continued on Page 3)

CRIST IS PRESIDENT OF AAWS

Roger Crist, Warden of the Montana State Prison and member of the Board of Crime Control, has been elected president of the American Association of Wardens and Superintendents (AAWS).

Crist has served as vice president of the organization during the past year. He has also served as chairman of its Committee on Critical Issues and its Committee on Standards and Goals.

Crist has compiled an impressive list of credits in the field of corrections. In Montana he was a member of the Governor's Committee on Criminal Justice, the University of Montana Advisory Committee on Law Enforcement Education, and the Deer Lodge Research Unit Board of Review.

In 1969 he received the Distinguished Service Award from the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Association, designating him Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer of the year.

He has held various posts in the correctional departments of Wisconsin and Minnesota, from parole agent in both states to acting warden of the Wisconsin State Prison and chief of security for the Wisconsin Division of Corrections.

He was an instructor in the University of Wisconsin's Graduate School of Social Work and served as consultant to the American Correctional Association (ACA).

In 1968 Warden Crist was chosen by fellow members of the Central States Deputy Wardens Association (CSDWA) to head that group.

ROGER CRIST

Board Sets Budget—

(Continued from Page 2)

had been placed on funding lay judges for out-of-state training.

At the July-August meeting in Kalispell, copies of the Detention and Shelter Care Plan were distributed. The plan was drawn up by the Governor's office and is currently in the review process. Among its findings are:

A profile of detained and non-detained youth to Montana Youth Courts in 1974 showed that more youths were detained for status offenses (58%) than for delinquent offenses (42%), and that prior delinquency or prior referrals to probation were perhaps the best predictors of whether a youth would be detained, irrespective of delinquent or status offense or sex. Overall, 68% of offenders who were detained had prior delinquencies.

Regarding the Montana Youth Court Act, the study found the Act lacks specificity in some areas, which has led to confusion as to statutory intent in such areas as procedures by which a youth is detained, lack of definition of "taking into custody" and "apprehension," and lack of procedures for notification of parents or guardians.

Another significant finding is that Montana's daily population in detention is 24.7, which would not economically support the development of either a statewide or regional detention center, according to the National Coucil on Crime and Delinquency Standards on Detention Centers.

In an informal survey of SRS, Aftercare, and Probation personnel, it was determined that approximately 50% of those youth in need of emergency shelter care services are unable to be placed due to a scarcity of placement alternatives.

Following are excerpts from a summary of the plan's recommendations:

Youth and adult offenders should be totally separated in any residential situation.

The standard of the least restrictive alternative as is consistent with the needs of the youth is viable and tends to serve in the best interests of both the youth and the community.

The decisions to detain or shelter should be made by Youth Courts, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, or Department of Institutions personnel upon referral; the appropriate decision-making agency would depend upon the type of youth involved.

All of the agencies responsible for detention and shelter decision-making should provide 24-hour capability for such decisions.

Hospital detention should be utilized for those youth who are a threat to themselves and require secure care.

Any youth detained or sheltered should receive a detention or shelter care hearing before a District Judge after the initial detention or sheltering.

Post-dispositional detention or shelter care of

(Continued on Page 4)

Operation Hands up Launched in Montana

On May 13 the Montana Federation of Women's Clubs held a "summit meeting" in Billings to kick off the state campaign for "Operation Hands Up," its nationwide crime reduction program.

The effort is funded by an LEAA grant and will involve more than 600,000 members in 13,067 clubs. A national summit was held in Washington, D.C., in January.

The Billings meeting was attended by state and local resource people who provided expertise in 10 areas: the nature of man, environment, services (education, welfare, health), politics, government, arts, home/family, science/technology, production, and communications. Using the syncon process, each group brainstormed to produce two recommendations on how to approach or implement the program and determine starting points for the campaign.

Then the groups paired to reduce their four recommendations to two. The recommendations of these combined groups, ranked by participants in order of importance, are:

1. (Communications & Arts) "If we want to do something about anti-social behavior, we must communicate pro-social values through home, schools, and mass media."

2. (Environment and Science/Technology) "The public should be encouraged to install security systems and to be security conscious to avoid making crime attractive."

3. (Services and Home/Family) "Use of treatment-oriented services to help those already involved in crime with concentration on the first offender:

   a. mandatory family counseling
   b. runaway homes and attention homes
   c. juvenile treatment centers"

4. (Government and Production) "Develop legislation that will effectively prevent traffic in stolen property."

5. (Services and Home/Family) "Assistance to and education of the family unit in creating awareness of and training in the specifics of family living and values with a goal of promoting personal responsibility and encouraging the development of good self image."

6. (Government and Production) "Implement a system of individual numbering as a means of easy identification of private property."

7. (Communications and Arts) "Neighborhood action with parents and junior high students participating to promote a positive picture of the functions of our law enforcement agencies."

8. (Nature of Man and Politics) "Develop attitude change at the neighborhood and family level—involve the community so that constructive education and supplemental activities conducive to an in-

(Continued on Page 4)

Board Sets Budget—

(Continued from Page 3)

a youth awaiting execution of a court or administrative order should be commensurate with, or less restrictive than, the final disposition.

Post-dispositional detention of a youth awaiting execution of an order should not exceed two days.

Post-dispositional care of a youth awaiting execution of an order in a shelter care facility or program may continue for only so long as necessary, but not longer than 30 days, unless extended by Youth Court Judge.

Twenty-four-hour intake services should be accomplished through the state appropriation to the Youth Courts.

Home supervision programs should be established. Their purpose is to provide the youth and his/her family with additional supervision and support while he/she remains at home.

Additional emergency shelter care services (foster care) should be established. Shelter facilities should be developed in the larger communities, and may include several types of staffing patterns.

The agencies responsible for providing shelter care services for "their" youth should be able to purchase those services for up to $16 per day through state appropriations.

Resources for staff development and support should be available to all shelter care projects, programs, and service providers through state appropriations and federal funds.

All jails used for the detention of youth should be remodeled to provide quality physical and visual separation of youth from adults.

Local mental health programs should become responsive to community needs by offering the diagnostic, evaluative, and assessment services to youth-serving agencies.

A detention and shelter care management staff should be available to provide system design and development for a two-year period.

Brint Markle, director of the Montana Justice Project, reported that the group's sixth and final report, which deals with legislation, is due in November.

Operation Hands Up—

(Continued from Page 3)

dividual's successful participation in society may be acquired at the family, neighborhood, and primary education levels."

9. (Nature of Man and Politics) "Expand and make visible programs to reinforce that change (No. 8)."

10. (Environment and Science/Technology) "Establish the concept of the neighborhood center which will function in the following emphasis areas:

a. recreation, involvement, and constructive work
B. family therapy
c. sources of information to decision-making bodies
d. counseling and/or referral with all ages of youth"

CHECKMATE
Montana Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 367

DUNDAS, TOM CM
DEPT. OF PLANNING
HELENA, MT 59601

STATE OF MONTANA/RECEIVED
OCT 14 1976
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
RESEARCH & INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIV.